# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

JOSEPH WADE HAMPTON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. | "The Rights of the States, and the Union of the States." | Number 22, of Volume 17.

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THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

BY JOSEPH WADE HAMPTON.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. ☞ *Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit to him through the Mail* at his risk—*provided they get the acknowledgement of any respectable person to prove that such remitance was regularly made.*

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1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.



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## VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,

FOR THE

## AGUE AND FEVER.

One Bottle of this Medicine has never been known to fail in effecting a perfect cure. At least any person purchasing and using the Bitters, and are not satisfied as to its effects, by returning the Bottle, shall have back the price, $2 *per Bottle.*

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## Anti-Spasmodic Tincture,

OR

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For Diarrhœa, in all of its various forms, Dysentary, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus, Asiatic Cholera, After Pains of Lying-in Females; and in this it is the Mother's Comfort, in that it is the very best preparation for the summer diseases of children, that has yet been introduced into the chamber of the distressed.

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FOR EXTRACTING

Grease, Tar, Turpentine, Paints, Oils, &c. from Carpets, Floors, Cloth, Hats, and Silks—by which *Coat Collars* are made to look as fresh as any part of the Coat.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

☞ Directions on each Bottle for using. ☜

## BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE subscriber has for sale German Bolting Cloths, (Anchor stamp) of a very superior quality.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Oct. 8, 1836. t—f


## Presidential Election.

THE freemen of Rowan county, are hereby notified, the Polls will be opened at the usual election precincts in Rowan county, on the 10th day of November next, for the Election of fifteen Electors to vote for President and vice President of the United States, at which time all the qualified voters of the county are invited to attend and vote. The polls will be opened at

Salisbury, Morgan's, Thompson's Mill, Neely's Mill, Mocksville, Fulton, and Brickhouse's,

JOSEPH W HAMPTON, Coroner.

Oct. 22, 1836.

*Characteristic Anecdote.*—Mr. Peyton of Tennessee, in a late speech at a public dinner in that State told the following anecdote:

"Mr. P. said when he first went to Congress he was on very intimate terms with the President.—On one occasion he accompanied him and Mr. Van Buren to the Central Course, to witness a trial of speed between Belisarius and Emily. When the former was brought on the course, he appeared very restive. The old man became very much excited—his whole soul was engrossed in the sport that was just about taking place. He placed himself erect in his stirrups, and speaking to the trainer, said—"Boy hold that horse—don't let him run this way—you should break him of such tricks—I could break him in an hour. Here, Mr. Peyton, stand here and time—there is but one proper place to time—Mr. Van Buren, *get behind me*, that horse will run over you." "And," said Mr Peyton, "Van got behind the old General, and there, fellow-citizens, he has been ever since."

Seaton Grantland, a Van Buren member of Congress, from Georgia having been interrogated through the public prints, says that if the People of Georgia vote for White and the elections of President goes to the House, he shall vote in the House as the People of Georgia voted at the Polls. Mr. Haynes, another member, makes the same pledge. What say Messrs Dromgoole, Mason, Loyall, Bouldin, Coles, &c! Will they pledge themselves to vote in the House for the candidate who receives the electoral vote of Virginia! The People of Virginia have a right to know what they mean to do. For ourselves, we do not question that they will vote as Virginia votes

*Richmond Whig.*

Poetic Recess.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

*From the United States Gazette.*

### THE HUSBAND'S GRAY HAIR.

Time's hand is even there, sweet Kate,
Yet let the sign remain,—
It gives me no regretful throb,
Nor should it give thee pain;
'Tis very white, I grant thee, Kate,
Yet pluck it not, I pray,
Why should thy loving heart regret
That I am turning gray?

Four lustres, Kate have ta'en their flight
Since I and thou first met,
And darken'd morns have open'd since then,
And murky suns have set,
Yet light from that warm heart of thine,
Has been around my way,
And with so dear a guide and friend
I would again turn gray.

The wife may view, with unconcern,
Time's signet on the brow,
Who ne'er gave to the wearer's heart
A single throb of woe:
And if angelic worth, sweet Kate.
Might keep the churl at bay,
Time ne'er had placed in triumph there,
His banneret of gray.

Then let the stranger live, dear Kate,
Amid its neighbors dark,
Until they too in turn shall pale
Beneath the spoiler's mark:
'Tis very white, I grant thee, Kate,
Yet pluck it not I pray,
Why should thy loving heart regret
That I am turning gray?

*From the Southern Whig.*

Oh! give me back my bridal dower,
The treasures that were mine—
E'er yet my heart conferr'd love's power,
E'er yet that heart was—thine.
And when each gift has been returned,
The wealth I brought to thee—
Then may the heart once thine be spurned,
The hand once mine—be free.

Then quickly answered with delight.
Her worldly minded lord—
"Each gem of price, each jewel bright
Of thine, shall be restored"—
"And many a glittering heap beside
Of metal that allures,
And many an acre fair and wide,
Of broad rich land be—yours,"

"I spake not of this world's vain store,"
Proudly the lady said—
"*This* heart of mine, asks something more
For love—for youth—betrayed.
Oh give me back my real wealth,
The charms to thee resigned,
The freshness of my youth—my health,
My calm contented mind."

"Where is the rose, that on my cheek
Its lovely hugh once spread?
Thee eye's that love's own thoughts could speak
Where has their brightness fled?
Where is the heart that knew no guile,
Nor disappointment's sting—
That sunshine of the soul, whose smile
Its light on all could fling?"

And where the love, that long, long, years
Of scorn could ne'er estrange?
The love that flourished but in tears,
Nor even time could change!
Can all thy heaps of gold restore,
My spotless purity!
The smile of innocence I wore,
When I first met with thee?

And can thy jewels bring to light,
The lustre to these eyes,
Now dimmed with grief—but once as bright
And clear as summer skies?
Oh! no thou canst't not give again
The treasures that were mine,
But go—and on me rest the stain,
The light free heart—be thine!

KATH.

## Miscellaneous Reading.

### LORD BROUGHAM.

If there was any man in England whom I wished to see and hear more than I did any other, it was Henry Brougham. I had heard so much of his nervous antics and anomalous physiognomy, that I expected to be rather amused than interested by his personal appearance. You may well suppose, therefore, that as I waited with the expectant thousands in Exeter Hall, for his arrival, to take the chair, at one of the great anniversaries, my curiosity was wrought up to a high pitch. When at length he came in, and advanced to the front of the platform; amid the enthusiastic greetings of the vast assembly, I confess I was much disappointed. He wore a plain frock coat, and there was nothing in his dress or address to distinguish him from any well-bred private gentleman. Lord Brougham is not much, if any, below the middling stature—rather spare than corpulent—carrying none of the marks of high living in his face; and if ever he wore that angular, hurddled, spasmodic visage, which has been ascribed to him, he must have left it with the Lord Chancellor's wig in the Westminister wardrobe. I was near him on this and other occassions, for hours together, and cannot be mistaken. He is not handsome, but neither is he an ill-looking man. His features are very strong, but not grotesque. He appears to be rather under fifty years of age than over. His forehead is broadly furrowed, his eyes are small and restless, and deeply shaded in their retirement, under erchiag and shaggy brows. His nose is rather short and blunt, than aquiline. There is a slight nervous twitching about the muscles of his face, even in its repose; and when he is highly excited in debate, it becomes extremely active.

His voice has neither very great power nor compass; and yet he speaks with so much distinctness and deliberation, that all can hear in the largest assemblies. Ordinarily, when he commences, if you did not know who he was, you would not be particularly struck, either with what he says, or with his manner of saying it. Before he has proceeded far, however you perceive that the energies of a mighty mind are waking into action. His sentences, as they fall one after another from his lips, are as perspicuous, as well turned, and as much condensed as if he had written them off for the Edinburg Quarterly in his closet. The whole vocabulary seems to be entirely at his command; and it is extremely interesting to follow him step by step, as he calls from the inexhaustible storehouse the very words which most exactly and forcibly express his meaning.

When Lord Brougham is thoroughly roused, (and I happened to hear him on one such occasion,) his mind seems more like an intensely heated and devouring furnace, than any thing else to which I can compare it. The flashes are so excessively bright, that they almost blind you: and wo be, even to Nobuchadnezzar's mighty men, if they venture too near the mouth of it. I believe it is conceded on all hands that no man equals him in the bitterness of his scorn, or in the burning and overwhelming power of his invictives. Very few when his indignant spirit is seen to be on fire, have the temerity to meet him with such weapons as they can draw from the same armory, and of those few there is not one, probably, but that secretly repents of his chivalry before the onset is over. In his premeditated attacks, you see the little eddy, which at first only raises the leaves and dust but which widens and gathers strength every moment, as it advances, till at length it becomes a perfect tornado, and wrings off the sturdiest oaks in its progress. This I admit, is not one of the most amiable traits of character which a great man can possess; but then it ought to be remembered, as some apology for him, that hardly any man was ever so much goaded and chafed by a powerful and relentless press as Lord Brougham has been, within the last six years. As the great champion of reform, both in and out of parliament, he has made himself exceedingly obnoxious to the High tory party, particularly in the upper House.

Many of Lord Brougham's friends regret his elevation to the peerage because it has withdrawn him forever from the House of Commons, the finest in the world for the exercise of his powers; and it is believed, from hints of his own, that he regrets it, as much as any body. I heard him say myself, at the meeting for the protection of religious liberty, that he could not serve the people with half the efficiency now, as he had once been able to do, in the popular branch of the Legislature. In the Lords he is sure, on all great questions of reference to encounter a dead majority, and to be voted down in the end, however triumphant he may be in the argument But even there his power is felt and dreaded more than that of any other member. He is the last man in the world to be brow beaten and silenced any where. As an example of the style in which he sometimes comes out upon their Lordships, I will give you a short extract from one of his speeches, at the last session, on the Municipal, Reform Bill. They were determined to put him down, by calling loudly for the question, and by other boisterous interruptions, in the midst of an answer to a pretty severe attack from Lord Lyndhurst.

"One or two of you cry 'Question,' when I attempt to meet this attack, from a total ignorance of my nature, and of my habits of life—from a foolish, and ridicilous, and absurd notion, that by crying 'Question' you can put me down. Why I have stood up against half the House of Commons, when they cried 'Question' for three quarters of an hour, and they could not put me down. *Catalinæ gladios contempsi; non tuos pertimescam.* I know what it is to stand against three hundred men, pretending to be representatives of the people, who have attempted to drown the voice of one man, who was their real friend and representative, and they did not succeed; and do you think that one of you! can put me down?"

I hardly need add that they were obliged to give it up, and let him finish his speech at his leisure,

It was generally thought, I believe, when Sir Robert Peel resigned, and Lord Melbourne was again brought into office, that Lord Brougham would return with him, and be reinstated on the woolsack, In forming the Administration, however, he was left out; and, instead of appointing a new Lord Chancellor, the great seal was put in commission. This excited a good deal of speculation in all the political circles; and the answer of ministers to questions put to them in Parliament, on the subject, was, that the arrangement was merely temporary. Whether it was made on purpose to exclude Lord Brougham, or for some other reason, it is hard to say.—It is reported that the King was highly offended at some unwarrantable liberties which he had taken with the great seal while it was in his keeping; and would not consent to his again coming into the cabinet on any terms. It was also surmised that Lord Melbourne and his colleagues quite readily yielded to His Majesty's pleasure, on the ground that the ardent temperament of the late Chancellor might occasion them more embarrassment than his counsels would aid them in carrying on the Government.

Whatever might be the true cause, it was evident that Lord Brougham felt it keenly, especially as his enemies taunted him with being repudiated by his own friends, and habitually spoke of him as the decayed and *Dowager Chancellor*. Greatly to his credit, however he manfully sustained the Administration in all their measures; and it was most obvious to every one that, whatever might be their views in regard to the expediency of his being in the Cabinet, they were glad of his assistance, and that, in the House of Lords, they could have hardly done without it, Though out of office, Lord Brougham is not out of pay. He has a pension for life, of five thousand pounds—about the same as our President's salary: and there are now two other ex-Lord Chancellors—Lord Lyndhurst and Eldon—upon the same comfortable and permanent stipend!—so favorable specimen, you will say of British economy.

Yours sincerely.

### THE AMERICAN FARMER.

By Nicholas Biddle.

*From an Address before the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture.*

"If I have failed to prove that the pursuits of agriculture may be as lucrative as other employments, it will be an easier task to vindicate their pleasure and their importance. I need not dwell on that refinement, one of the purest enjoyments of this life, and the best preparation for the future; on those healthy occupations, on the calmness of mind, on that high spirit of manliness and independence, which naturally belong to that condition. These are attractions which must have deep roots in the human breast, since they have in all times fascinated at once the imagination, and won the judgment of men. But I may be allowed to say that in this nation, agriculture is probably destined to attain its highest honors, and that the country life in America ought to possess peculiar attractions. The pure and splendid institutions of this people have embodied the highest dreams of those high spirits who, in other times and in other lands, have lamented or struggled against oppression; they have realized the fine conception which speculative men have imagined, which wise men have planned, or brave men vainly perished in attempting to establish.—Influence in reclaiming the lost dignity of man, and inspiring the loftiest feelings of personal independence, may be traced in every condition of our citizens; but as all objects are most distinct by isolation their effects are peculiarly obvious in the country.

"The American Farmer is the exclusive, absolute uncontroled proprietor of the soil. His tenure is not from Government. The Government derives its power from him. There is above him nothing but God and the laws; no hereditary authority usurping the distinctions of personal genius; no established church spreading its dark shadows between him and heaven. His frugal government neither desires nor dares to oppress the soil, and the altars are only supported by the voluntary offerings of sincere piety. His pursuits, which no perversion can render injurious to any, are directed to the common benefit of all. In multiplying the bounties of Providence in the improvement and embellishment of the soil, in the care of the inferior animals committed to his charge, he will find an ever varying interesting employment, dignified by the union of simple and generous hospitality. His harcter assumes a lofty interest by its influence over the public liberty.

"It may not be fortold to what dangers this country is destined, when its swelling population, its expanded territory, its daily complicating interests, shall awake the latent passions of men, and reveal the vulnerable points of our institutions. But whenever these perils shall come, its most steadfast security, its most firm reliance will be on that column of land proprietors—the men of the soil and of the country. * * * * * * *

* * These men, powerful like their own forests, may yet interpose between the factions of the country, to heal, to defend, and to save."

### COTTON CROP.

So far as we have been enabled to gather information respecting the Cotton crop of the ensuing season, in this section, we are convinced that it will be unusually short. The early frost, having nearly perfected the work of destruction begun by the worms and insects of the summer.—*Ala. Jour.*

### THE CROP.

Since our last, says the Jackson La. Republican, of the 1st inst., the rain has made a fearful havoc in our cotton; and our anticipations of a good crop in this neighborhood, which a few days since there was every prospect of being realized, are now totally reversed. A change has taken place in the weather, however. We have it now cool, dry and clear; and should it so continue for a short time, something may yet be saved from the general ruin.

*Louisiana Courier.*

*From the Wilmington Advertiser.*

### DISASTROUS SHIPWRECK.

By the arrival of an Extra stage, bringing Passengers from the Schooner James L. Somers from New York bound for this place, we learn that she went ashore on Hatteras shoals about twelve miles north of the Light, during the Gale of Tuesday the 11th instant. We are happy to learn that the Passengers 18 in number were saved—the vessel however is a complete wreck and the Cargo consisting of merchandize for this place and the interior is almost a total loss—The Steam Packet Wm. Gibbons from New York for Charleston is also a wreck—her passengers one hundred and fifty in number were all saved—the Ladies Fancy and Sailors Delight bound for Elizabeth City also wrecked—12 vessels went ashore inside Ocracock inlet four of which are wrecks. The Gale is represented as having been of unprecedented violence, and we fear our catalogue of disasters from its effects, is not yet complete.

### ITALIAN EXILES.

The Austrian brig-of-war that arrived in our port, a day or two since, has brought eight gentlemen of Italy, who have been State prisoners of the Austrian *despotism* for political offences—or, in other words, for having shared in a desire to free their native land from the iron grasp of Austria. One, at least, of these victims has endured an imprisonment of eighteen years, during fourteen of which he was loaded with chains. This is *Felice Foresti*—formerly a member of the bar, and a judge, at Venice. The others suffered in various degrees the same cruelties.

Their names are Gaetano de Castillia, Felice Argenti, Luigi Finelli, Giovanni Albinola, Alessandro Luigi Bargnani, Cesiare Benoni, and Pietro Borsini. They are men of education and refinement, whose prospects in life have been blighted, and some of the best years passed in misery and gloom, in consequence of cherishing the same feeling that led the heroes of our revolution to fame and happiness.—*N. Y. American.*

*Armed Mexicans and a Steamboat.*—The ludicrous effect produced on a body of armed Mexicans who beheld for the first time the movements of a Steamboat, is thus described by one of their officers.

"At the time of the Texian campaign, Gen. Goana, from the interior province of Guanajuato, while on the banks of Brazos with his troops, ordered seven of his men who could swim, to go into the water and stop a Steamboat filled with Texian soldiers, which was approaching at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour! But as she came spouting, sending forth columns of smoke, with her sides barricaded with cotton bales, not only did the select seven retreat, but the whole force—eight hundred men—stood appalled at the "serpent of fire," as they thought her. When opposite the valiant army, the engineer let off a terrific blast of steam, and the cavalry wheeled and fled. The infantry broke their lines, dropped their muskets, and followed in the retreat, and the Steamboat was miles away before the soldiery could be rallied to fire a gun. Indeed it was with the utmost difficulty that they could be prevailed upon to approach the banks of the river at all, and when they did so it was with fear and trembling."

*Original Anecdote.*—In a respectable little village, not a hundred miles from this place (says the Tuscaloosa Intel.) two persons united themselves in business; one of whom was named Steel and the other Hyde. As is usual they placed their signboard above the door.—"*Steel & Hyde.*"—A traveller one evening, after riding into the village and alighting from his horse for the purpose of spending the night, happened to observe the signboard—"Steel & Hyde," says, "well, I'll be d—d if I stay in such a place as this. I shall have every thing stolen from me and safely hid before morning." He immediately remounts his horse and rides off at a merry gate, being alarmed at the "Signs" of the times."

*From the Western Weekly Review.*

### PROJECT OF A CARICATURE,

GEN. JACKSON IN A ROW,

*White and Van Buren are seen engaged in a Fight.*

Martin has on Gen. Jacksons coat, which is too large, and White is pulling it off. A label issues from Mr. V. B., "help me General, for I have had the honor to serve under you, and you know I love to follow your footsteps generally." General Jackson is discovered in his military dress, somewhat torn by "civil broils," catching hold of Mr. Van Buren with his left hand, and attempting to pull him loose from White, and to place him behind himself,—in his right hand a hickory club, raised in the act to strike White: from the President's mouth issues a label, saying, "get behind me, Mr. Van Buren, and let me at the red hot federalist and nullifier—I'll kill him as dead as Aaron Burr. The state of Tennessee, represented by a young man in hunter's costume, is seen seizing Gen. Jackson's right arm with one hand, pushing Mr. Van Buren forward towards White with the other, and out of his mouth issues the following label: "Not so fast, my old coon, in this fight you shan't interfere:—fair play, and the state of Tennessee forever."—Blair is seen offering Gen. Jackson an old musket, charged to the muzzle with extra Globes, with this label, "give him this load, general, and he'll be so bedaubed his friends won't know him. Ritchie is seen in the back-ground, with this label issuing from one side of his mouth, "next Gen. Jackson, save the sweetest little fellow in the world," and from the other side of his mouth issues this label, "Gen. Jackson always commits an error with the best intentions in the world." HAWKINS.

### WHO HAVE CHANGED.

We have repeatedly charged on the Vice President's faction, that there is not a single leading principle professed by the original supporters of Andrew Jackson, and which that personage promised most solemnly to maintain, that has not been openly and insolently disregarded and trampled upon by them. It gives us satisfaction to discover that one of the organs of the Van Burenites has ingenuousness enough to admit the whole force of the accusation.

The Evening Post says that "many have already "gone off in disgust from a *party which continually acts in such manifest and palpable violation of the fundamental doctrines of its creed.*"

The same paper thus announces to faction "the coming wo."

"Their example will be followed by a still greater number, should the popular sentiment continue to be disregarded by the nominating agents of the people, and the regular party will find itself, before long, in a woful minority. Indeed we should not be at all surprised if that should even now prove to be the case, should Morgan L. Smith, or *any other person so notoriously the friend of banks*, and so intimately connected with them, be selected for the suffrages of the people."

The New York Daily Advertiser charges that Martin Van Buren, when setting out in his profession of the law, persuaded a neighbor, who was embarrassed in the pecuniary circumstances, to make over all his property to him, in order to keep it out of the reach of his creditors; but, that, after the property had been so made over, and when the owner subsequently applied to have it reconveyed to him, he was threatened by Van Buren that if, ever he mentioned the subject again, he would have him sent to the State's prision for perjury!

We will only remark, on this extraordinary disclosure, that the New York Daily Advertiser is a paper of high standing and character; that it offers to prove the character if it shall be denied, and to furnish "names, dates and circumstances."

## LATE FROM FLORIDA.

[illegible] Dolphin, Capt. Pennoyer, arrived here yesterday morning from which we [illegible] following intelligence:

Savannah, Oct. 24.

### IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

The U. S. packet Dolphin, Capt. Pennoyer, arrived here yesterday from St. Augustine, with Maj. Pierce, and other Officers of our gallant little army on board. By this arrival we have received an extra from the St. Augustine Herald, which furnished the important intelligence which we give below:

The first extract explains the mission of Major Pierce, whose conduct in Florida has already excited the admiration of our readers. We hope that he will be successful in procuring all the materials necessary for the prosecution of the war.

*From the St. Augustine Herald Extra, Oct. 24.*

We are pleased to learn that Gov. CALL has conferred upon Maj. Pierce, the appointment of Quarter Master General. We feel satisfied that the office could not be in better hands. He proceeds immediately in the Dolphin, to Savannah and Charleston, with discretionary powers, to procure every requisite for the Army.

*To the Editor of the Florida Herald:—*

SIR: As it is desirable to your readers and to the public generally, to learn the operations of the army commanded by Gov. Call, you will be pleased to publish the following short, but correct statement, furnished by one who was with him.

On the 28th, the Governor passed the Suwannee at the old town, with 1250 Volunteer Tenneseans and 125 Floridians, all mounted. He had ordered an abundant supply of rations and forage, which was then afloat at the mouth of that River, but owing to the sickness of the crews of three Steamboats lying in the river, had not been brought to the depot. Such was the impatience of the Volunteers to find the enemy, that they prepared to make a sudden rush on the foe, presuming that they might be surprised; and although an express from Gen. Read, then at the old town, overtook the Governor within 10 miles from that post to inform him of the reception of a full supply of every thing wanted by the army, both officers and men expressed a decided unwillingness to delay their march On their rout to Camp Drane, seven Indians were killed, and few, if any, discovered by the spy guard in advance, escaped the unerring shot of the Volunteers,

On the 1st of October, the Governor reached Fort Drane and found the fires of the enemy still burning. They had escaped with their women and children by a few hours only, and but for the accidental escape of a spy found about Wacahout, who was hotly pursued, but in vain, we should have surprised, and perhaps destroyed this whole gang of Miccasukies, with Powell at their head. As it was four of their number were run down and killed.

The army remained encamped at Fort Drane until a junction could be effected with Major Pierce then at Black Creek, on whose zeal and ability the Governor relied to supply his army with rations. Nor did he rely in vain. On the night of the 4th at 10 o'clock, an express reached the Major from San Tafloe, giving information that 100 Floridians had reached the latter place, to aid in escorting provisions to camp Drane—at 12 o'clock, 2 hours after the express, the Major was in the saddle, and his whole command on the move. It is zeal and energy like this that the times require; it is this that gains the confidence of the general-chief, and saves an army from want. On the morning of the 5th, the movement was made from Black Creek and on the evening of the next day, Major Pierce, with his detatchment, reached Fort Drane, and furnished to Gov. Call, 7 or 8 days rations for this whole command—a distance of 65 miles.

With this supply it was deemed advisable to press on to the Withlacoochy, pass it at the cave, if found fordable, and capture their woman and children, if the warriors should elude us; or should the waters of the river be beyond the banks, fall down the river to the depot directed to be established at Graham's Old Camp and unite with Gen. Read and Col. Lane, at the head of the friendly Creeks. On the ways the advanced guard fell in with a small encampment of Mickasaukies, the most warlike and hostile of the tribes, killed 13 men who did not fire a shot, and took prisoner four woman and eight children. After an examination of the squaws, it was found that we had reached the river at the point desirable, that the body of the Indian families were on the opposite side, and the negro town, so called, was three miles above us, protected by a deep creek, runing through a thick swamp hammock, and fordable only at very dry seasons. To this last place a detachment of 300 Tennessee volunteers, under Col. Gill, proceeded, who returned in the evening, with three killed and seven wounded, by a shot from an unseen foe, unable to cross the creek from the depth of water.

The main body continued their march to the river, and on reaching the banks, after passing the most villainous swamp ever passed on horseback, found the river flooded greatly above its banks, and 250 yards over whilst standing on the edge of the water, and mortified that a barrier so unlooked for was thrown in our way, a few shot were fired from the other side, and it was with much difficulty that the impatiosity of our men could be restrained—the firing was continued on both sides without our seeing the Indians. When the volunteers had been recalled, Major Gordon Gallantly volunteered, with 200 of his men, to silence the firing on the opposite side. To this the commander in-chief was reluctantly induced to give his assent, and the gallant band marched to the banks, two feet deep in water, and after much ineffectual firing, which, our officers observed, was only useful in getting rid of ammunition, of which we had too much, were recalled at the sound of the bugle, Major Gordon being wounded in the breast by a spent ball.

The army, thus foiled by the high water in their attempts to cross the river, and end the war at a blow, and almost without rations, had but one or two courses to pursue. The first was to fall back to Black Creek to Volusia, for supplies—or to advance except to the mouth of the river to communicate with Gen. Read or Colonel Lane to obtain provisions there. The last course was preferred by the Gen. and by a council of war, and the [illegible] was commenced—greatly to our disappointment, no doubt, as we understand, of the privates generally however, and the Army was directed to [illegible] Fanning's ferry. Luckily the water subject of the [illegible] was fordable, a junction was formed with Col. [illegible], who crossed the Withlacoochy at Gilmore's ferry, ground on the ——, a mile above our encampment, having been prevented in his march by the same cause, bad artillery, as we [illegible] a signal gun.

Thus has ended the active, but expensive. Many horses have been lost, and must be replaced.—Depots must be established, we have discovered the proper locations. We have found the enemy's strong hold and the means to assail it. We have found willing and able guides in the prisoner squaws, and derived much valuable information from them. They tell us that there is a large peace party in the nation, who would have sent in an envoy, but from dread that we should shoot him. They tell us that their powder is nearly exhausted, and above all, that the two, head chiefs, the most warlike and the most hostile, next to Powell, the one of the Miccasukies, the other of the Long Swamp tribe, were killed by Major Pierce at fort Drane—from that or some other cause, perhaps, the defection of the Creeks. We believe, that there is dissention among them, that their war spirits is broken, and that they will be whipped, humbled, and perhaps shipped before Christmas. A high spirit prevails in our army, harmony between the regulars and volunteer militia, and zeal, courage and ardour throughout all.

In addition to the above, the *Herald* has the following;

Major Pierce marched on the 5th, in the morning at 2 o'clock, and arrived at Fort Drane, on Saturday the 8th, with ten days provisions for the Tennessee brigade. Gov. Call marched on Monday, the 9th, for the Withlacoochy, taking a new direction, with a view to surprise the Indians; to do this it was necessary to cut a new road for the artillery and wagon train, for more than 50 miles, which was performed by the battalion of 200 artillery under Major Pierce, in 5 days, and although attended with considerable fatigue, was crowned with success and on the morning of the 12th, the advanced guard surprised and attacked a large party of Indians, routing and dispursing them, killing 13 warriors and taking 12 female prisoners.

## POLITICAL.

*From the Columbus Herald.*

### VAN BUREN'S VOTES.

In 1820, Van Buren voted that Congress had the Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the Territories, and instructed the New York Senators in Congress to vote against the admission of Missouri.

In 1836, he says that Congress has the Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

In 1821, he voted to give free negroes the right of suffrage.

In 1822, he voted in favor of restricting the introduction of slavery into Florida.

In 1824, he voted for the Tariff.

In 1828, he voted for the Tariff Bill of that year, commonly called The Bill of Abominations, after promising the Southern members to vote against it.

He voted for the erection of toll gates, to be kept by Federal toll gatherers—a measure directly at war with State Rights.

In 1826, he voted against repealing the duty on salt—thus keeping up the price of that indispensable article.

In addion to all this, in 1812—13, he supported Clinton, the peace candidate, against Madison and the war—thereby, joining the Federalists and to cripple the Administration—and in 1814, he deserted, and joined the war party.

He supported Clinton at one time, and then turned traitor to him and supported Tumpkins, and then again *pirouetted*, and supported Clinton.

He supported Rufus King for the Senate of the United States—a rank Federalist and enemy to the admission of Missouri—and while *publicly* oposing him, secretly plotted to secure his election, and wrote a pamphlet for that end.

He opposed giving the people the privilege of choosing their electors—when they imperatively demanded it of the Legislature.

He opposed giving the people the election of governor—a privilege dear to every free man.

He opposed the right of Universal suffrage—the corner stone of our liberties; and denied to the poor white man the right of voting unless he had a freehold.

He opposed the election of Jackson, and supported Mr. Crawford—being one of the corrupt Congressional Caucus that nominated the latter—and employed his mouth-piece, the Albany Argus, to revile the former under the nickname of "*mister* Jackson."

And when he found the Jackson party to be the stronger, he deserted to it; got himself appointed Secretary of State, contrary to Gen. Jackson's private inclination; and immediately proceeded by fawning sycophancy and servility to worm himself into favor.

He has thurst out all Jackson's old and tried friends, and filled the purlieus of the palace with cringing slaves and corrupt hirelings.

He has put the public money under the charge of a man who swore allegiance to the British Government, in the last war, and has been proven *perjured*, before a Committee of Congress.

And finally, he has been opposed to western interests, to southern policy, and to republican principles, as the foregoing facts, and many others will show.

### MR. VAN BUREN'S CASTING VOTE.

The Richmond Enquirer and its southern allies have made a great fuss about Mr. Van Buren's casting vote on Mr. Calhoun's incendiary bill. They would represent it as an effort of Roman virtue, that deserves praise and reward. Mr. Van Buren's friends at the North take quite another view of it. At a *Van Buren Anti-Masonic* convention held by the party in Massachusetts, this is the way they *resolved* about it. We recommend it to the consideration of the Enquirer. It is worthy of a place in his column.

"*Resolved*, That the attempts made to prejudice the people of the North against the only northern candidate, Mr. Van Buren, on the ground of his casting vote for the incendiary bill in the Senate, are manifestly unjust—*first*, because all other candidates, (not excepting Mr. Webster, and the Whig candidate for Governor, Mr. E. Everett, who implicitly propounces the discussion of slavery an indictable offence at common-law) have gone further in favor of southern doctrines on slavery, than Mr. Van Buren has,—*second*, because Mr. Van Buren did not vote for the passage of the bill in question, but as presiding officer, gave his casting vote that it might have a third reading; an act which is generally considered in all like cases more proper, and more respectful to a deliberative body, than for a presiding officer, by a casting vote, except on the final action, to stifle a bill—and *thirdly*, because the bill itself, as amended, had no reference to the free States, and went no farther than to require postmasters in a slave State, to obey the laws of that State."

We beg Mr. Ritchie to compare it with an article in the New York Times, (which we take for granted he has transferred to his columns as a *bijouse*) in which it was arrested that if the Whigs attained power, the institutions of the South would be in great and serious danger.

### THE PERJURED WHITNEY.

Reuben M. Whitney is one of the friends of Mr. Van Buren, employed as the agent of the General Government to manage the deposite banks and to electioneer for Mr. Van Buren. To show the patriotism and character of this Whitney in its undisguised dress, we copy the following extract from the report of the testimony taken in 1832, by the committee appointed by Congress to investigate the affairs of the United States Bank.

"Question by Mr. Adams. In what place in Canada did you reside during the war?

"Answer. In Montreal. I remained there, having permission from the British Government to do so.

"Question by Mr. Adams. Did you ever ask the permission of the United States to remain there?"

Answer. I never did."

"Question by Mr. Adams. On what condition did the British Government permit you to remain in Canada during the war?

"Answer. I *took an oath to observe the laws of the KING while I remained there.*"

To prove that this same Whitney, who during the late war deserted his country, and "*took an oath of allegiance to the King of great Britain*," is the real agent of Mr. Van Buren, in his league of banks, we publish the following copy of a *Circular* from him to Wm. Blakely, Esq. receiver of public moneys in Missouri. Mr. Whitney says:

"I have forwarded a copy of this to *each* of the public receivers, and I have no doubt but they will act with such fairness, that no injustice will be done to any one of the *deposite banks*. Should it ever be otherwise, and any one of the banks have cause to feel aggrieved, ☞ I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to say, that he will take the the most prompt measures to remove any just cause of complaint."

Here is his avowal of authority from head quarters—and who will pretend to deny it?

Now look at facts. This Whitney and Van Buren both ride in their coaches with livery, in a style equal to European nobility, supported from the public Treasury. One of them deserted his country in the time of danger, and took shelter with the power that was fighting against us. The other denounced the war as "*impolitic and disastrous*," when it required the united energies of the country to repel the attack of our enemies.—*Sun.*

### AN ASTONISHING FACT!

*Col. R. M. Johnson a Pensioner upon the Government ever since the Last War!*—It is a fact but very little known, yet nevertheless true, and *easily proven*, that Col. Richard M. Johnson, the Van Buren candidate for the Vice Presidency, is, and has been for more than twenty years, a pensioner upon the American Government, and has annually received a pension of *Six Hundred and Forty dollars.*—This we have upon the authority of a distinguished gentleman of Kentucky, formerly a member of Congress and a conspicuous supporter of Gen. Jackson. *There is no mistake about it.* Our informant, having heard the fact stated by another member of Congress, was incredulous, and went to the Pension Office himself, and saw the entry upon the books of the Office, and we think he said it bears date from the 5th of October, 1813, twenty-three years, at $640 per year, making the snug sum of $14,720. The money is regularly paid in Washington city, in place of Kentucky, for the purpose of disguise, as our informant says there are but very few people of Kentucky who know any thing of the case.

Comment is almost unnessary. Col. Johnson is a candidate for the second office in the Government. He is said to be the worthiest man in Kentucky, and has received more money from the Public Treasury than any man living or dead. He is now receiving about twenty thousand dollars for his humbug Choctaw Academy, under various Indian treaties, wherein sections have been inserted through his influence, and for his special benefit. It is said that while Gov. Barbour (a relation of Col. J.) was Secretary of War, there was scarcely an Indian treaty made, that did not contain some provision for granting sums of money annually to Johnson's Choctaw Academy, which is kept on his farm at the Great Crossings, and is the greatest deception ever practised upon the poor natives. Richard M. Johnson, with his professed patriotism and humanity, is one of the most sordid and avaricious men in the United States. The fact here stated is sufficient to prove it, if no other existed. While hundreds of poor soldiers of the last war have been cheated out of their pensions and never received a cent, in land or money, Col. Johnson is this day receiving $640 per year, and is worth it is said a million of dollars. Let the people judge how worthy he is of their suffrages.

Now, gentlemen of the Van Buren press, attempt no denial of this disgraceful matter, until you have applied to the Globe itself for the facts. And we hope the National Intelligencer and the United States Telegraph will also ascertain the whole truth of the case.—*Ohio People's Press.*

*From the Lynchburg Virginian.*

### TREASURY CIRCULAR—INFAMOUS FRAUD.

The Columbus (Miss) Argus, of Sept. 17 contains a long letter from Pontitoc, exhibiting the disgraceful frauds, which "the government" has enabled its favorites to perpetrate, *by a secret order from the Treasury Department*, countermanding, at that place, the specie-paying Treasury Circular. It will be recollected that a few weeks ago the N. Y. Journal of Commerce assertained that a *secret order*, of this character, had been issued by Secretary Woodbury, and that the Globe met the assertion by a prompt denial. What will the reader say of the *honesty*, of the Administration, and of the *veracity* of the Globe, when they perceive, by the subjoined extract of a letter from Pontitoc, that this *secret order* was issued, was publicly read, and acted upon at the Land Office in that place? After giving a description of various manœuvers, shiftings and equivocations, the writer says;

"All was doubt and uncertainty up to 8 o'clock this morning. The Jackson Van Buren men were to be seen every where protesting that every thing would be conducted *fair and honestly!* At this moment a tall, genteel looking gentleman rode up. "A despatch from Secretary Woodbury," was the cry that passed from lips to lips, through the assembled crowd. All hurried around the stand to learn what new change was about to take place.—It was occupied by an elderly gentleman, who with a sermonic voice detailed a great many things about the *modus operandi*, and retired. Another individual then took the stand, and talked long and largely about the oath to be taken by settlers, and wound up by saying, that if any land was purchased by an Indian, it must be paid for in specie.

Shortly afterwards, the elderly gentleman read a letter from the Secretary Woodbury, addressed to the President or Cashier of the Decatur Bank, which gives *them the power to determine what sort of money should be received in payment for Chickasaw Lands!?* Thus the matter stands. It seems clear that the Treasury Order was issued to prevent purchasers from attending the land sales. There are large numbers of Van Buren men here who will obtain all the lands at a low price. While the poor humbugged fellows who went to an enormous expense to procure the hard dollars, cannot compete with them and are forced to quit. *On the eve of the Land sales the Treasury Circular is rescinded.* The Government officers will be forced to answer the following questions: For what end was the Treasury Circular issued? And why at this precise moment was it recalled?—These are short questions, and we should like to have them answered."

It is more remarkable, that this Treasury Circular was rescinded no where else, as we have yet heard, but at the Pontotoc Land. Office—and still more remarkable that *there* it was rescinded by a *secret order*. Is it not palpable as the sun at noon-day, that the Administration is lending itself to favorite speculators, and closing the door to fair and honorable competition in the disposal of the public domain? that it is employing the people's lands, as it is the public offices, to reward party favorites? And will the people sustain such an Administration, or elect to the Presidency a man who is pledged to "carry out its principles and policy"? We will not believe it.

The same letter tells us that this barefaced fraud had excited just indignation there—and it cannot but have the same effect with right-minded men every where.—The writer adds:

"The effect of this proceeding has caused a change in political feeling. Many of the most influential men here have slipped the *color*, and express their decided disapprobation of the course of the administration in this matter. Some attempt its defence, but only by inflicting a stab upon Secretary Woodbury. Every thing is charged against him by the Van Buren party, but all who know him best shrewdly suspect that he is a tool in the hands of Van Buren.

"On Tuesday the door was thrown open a little wider, and all who lived in the Chickasaw Nation are permitted to purchase a half section of land and pay for it in *bills*.

Thus have I given you a concise account of the manœuvering of the office holders of the administration, and you can judge for yourself, whether in meddling with the financial concerns of our country the officers are governed more by *self interest* than the *common good*."

*From the Salem Register.*

### ARISTOCRACY.

We copy the paragraph annexed from the New York American. The remarks of the writer are very just. It is ridiculous to talk about *aristocracy* in a country like this, where scarcely one man in a million can trace his ancestry up beyond his grandfather, without finding himself descended from a common laborer. The aristocracy of office-holders is the only aristocracy to be dreaded in this country. Ninety-nine hundredths of the wealthy men in the United States, by their own industry and frugality have made their own fortunes by hard work and saving. Here and there an individual may be found who, by a lucky speculation, or some other fortunate achievement which depended upon neither talents, industry, nor personal worth, has obtained an independent property at a stroke, for which most of the world labor during a large portion of their lives, but the sight is very rare. The rich in this country, in general, are those who, by incessant labor, and by strict economy, have accumulated the means whereby, in their latter years, they could live upon former earnings. There is no occupation that will not terminate in wealth by this course, whereas he who spends as he goes lives well and dies poor.—This constitutes the great distinction between rich and poor in this country. There is no permanent divisions of classes. The poor sons of rich sires become the rich sires of poor sons; and so the wheel goes round. Any body who doubts these facts, would learn something by turning over the public records of any old town in New England.

He will find, with scarce an exception, that the descendants of the leading men of four generations back are the poor of the present day; while the rich and great of this time most commonly trace their origin to the haunts of humble labor and obscurity. These considerations should diminish the conceit of those who are made arrogant by the possession of wealth, and who imagine that they are set up above "the common people." But to our extract from the New York American:

"A most unfounded jealousy also seems to pervade in the lower wards. The feelings of envy, and even of hatred seem to be in some persons as strong as those of the serfs of Europe against the privileged classes. Such feelings are unworthy of a country with institutions such as ours. We cannot yet point to the family in which wealth has remained to the third generation.

"Our richest owners of real estate can be traced at a single step to occupations of corner grocery, or the petty chandler's shop, and the most successful merchants are they who have swept the streets, and carried parcels for their predecessors, nay; wheeled the harrow or pushed the hand cart. Those who have acquired wealth by such laborious duties have a right to enjoy the comforts it will procure, and indulge in the luxuries it affords. If the European aristocrat may smile at their sumptuous houses, their costly and often tasteless furniture, their carriages and pampered horses, and particularly at the barbarian profusion of their stables, the American publican ought rather to receive and commend those forms of profusion, as the means by which individual vanity is made to circulate throughout the whole community, wealth which would otherwise be locked up."

### DIFFERENT ESTIMATION OF THINGS.

The act that a Kentucky Legislature, *without distinction of party*, thought worthy of the Penitentiary, the head of the Post Office Department thinks worthy of being enrolled among his "*hirelings*," to serve his country and the *department*.

### THE TORY GAME OF BRAG.

The only game left for the tories is the game of *Brag*—and they play it manfully. The *Richmond Enquirer*, says that Martin Van Buren "MUST be elected." The Richmond Enquirer said a few weeks in quite as emphatic capitals, "Martin Van Buren MUST carry North Carolina, Indiana, Alabama, and Kentucky;" *and he has been signally defeated in every one of these States.* Still the Enquirer hangs out for a prophet, and makes bible oath that Martin Van Buren is just as sure of his election, as if he were seated in the white house. So does the Globe—So does the Albany Argus. The more defeats they encounter the harder they swear. They oftener they are beaten, the more sure they are of victory. They claimed Maryland, through thick and thin, and still claim it, with the fact staring them in the face that the WHIGS OF THAT STATE HAVE CARRIED SIXTY MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY TO NINETEEN VAN BURENITES!

Every day makes it more certain that a Whig candidate will be chosen, or that the election will go to the House of Representatives. If the Tories wish to avoid this result, they must prevail on his majesty Andrew the First, to withdraw the heir apparent to the throne—the nominated successor in the Jackson Dynasty. This is the only way to avert what they so much dread. And well they may dread it. A few weeks since the *Globe* calculated that if the election should go to the House of Representatives, Mr. Van Buren would be certain of *thirteen votes* in that body. Two of the the votes claimed for him were those of Michigan and Georgia. Michigan is now out of the question. The Georgia representatives are pledged to vote as the State votes, for her electoral ticket—and there is no doubt that an anti-Van Buren electoral ticket will be chosen in Georgia. Thus Mr. Van Buren, by the Globe's own admission, cannot obtain on but *eleven* votes—where the opposition are *certain* of thirteen.

### WHEAT AND FLOUR.

It is not surprising that much anxiety should be felt upon a subject which touches so nearly the comfort, and almost the existence, of the people. This natural solicitude has called forth various articles from the commercial press, some of which furnish facts and speculations both curious and interesting to the public. It is now admitted that a very general deficit has taken place in the wheat crop of the country, and that the vacum must be supplied by importation, to the amount of, perhaps, five million of bushels. This calculation is made after taking into account the diminished consumption consequent upon increased economy, and the partial substitution of other articles, such as the potatoe and Indian corn, the crops of which have been, or promise to be, fair upon an average. This foreign supply must be obtained from the ports in the Baltic, Mediterranean and Black Sea as well as from Bond in England; much of which has been derived from the United States. Some of the papers are deprecating the alarm, or rather anxiety, which prevails upon this subject, as calculated to produce a panic, disastrous to various interest in the country. This apprehension results from a false view of the matter, for the occurrence of such a panic at an early stage, is a circumstance which furnishes the best remedy against the evils incident to a scarce city of the staff of life. This is well known in England, where the earliest indications of an unpromising crop are immediately proclaimed, that merchants may be induced to resort early to foreign countries, to supply a deficit, which if realized, must inflict so much misery upon a populous country. This early imitation, this premature sensitiveness, is more indispensible to the welfare of this country than to that of Great Britain, which latter being within a few day's sail of the great growing district of Europe can always supply herself with much greater promptitude than distant America, which must have recourse to the same market.

Much curiosity has been exhibited to know the average annual amount of grain produced in the United States. There are no data which enable us to arrive at an accurate result, but the following table, it is said presents as close an approximation, as the circumstances of the case will permit.

| | |
|---|---|
| Indian Corn, | 100,000,000 |
| Wheat, | 50,000,5000 |
| Rye, | 20,000,000 |
| Oats, | 20,000,000 |
| Barley | 1,000,000 |

It must not be forgotton that South America and the West Indies, are as dependent upon us for the article of Flour, as our own citizens. The annual exportation to those countries is supposed to amount to something like several hundred thousand barrels. Now it is impossible, as some would suppose, to diminish the threatened scarcity, by adding this amount to home consumption, as these countries cannot do without the article, at whatever price it may be held. The increased economy which they will be obliged to practise, as well as ourselves, will indeed have the effect of diminishing the amount exported, but this cause will scarcely carry the quantity below five hundred thousand barrels. It must be recollected while making this calculation, that the countries in question cannot change their mart immediately, but resorting to the ports of Europe. The shipments for they are always made in grain, and there are no facilities in South America or the West Indies, for the extensive conversion of the article into flour.

But concluding, it may be interesting to mention one fact, which will be as curious as new to most of our readers. It is asserted, and that in the most confident manner, that wheat may be shipped from the Baltic and Mediterranean, at about half the rates charged upon the same article from Rochester, New York, and one fourth what is charged from Ohio. Making even some allowance for exageration in this statement, it presents a very curious fact, the importance of which is enhanced by the circumstance, that for many months in the year our internal navigation is entirely closed. We hope the novel and unexpected state of the grain market will induce intelligent merchants to turn their attention to this matter, and their consequent exertions will tend to their own profit, as well as to the benefit and prosperity of the country.

*Fred. Arcua.*

*A Mathematician's Idea of Honor.*—A graduate of Cambridge gave another the lie, and a challenge followed. The mathematical tutor of his college, the late Mr. V ——, heard of the dispute, and sent for the youth, who told him he must fight. "Why?" said the mathematician. "He gave me the lie." "Very well, let him prove it, you did lie, and if he does not prove it, he lies. Why should you shoot one another? Let him *prove it*."

*New Monthly Mag.*

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

# THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
Saturday Morning, November 5, 1836.

## THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
**HUGH L. WHITE** Of Tennessee.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
**JOHN TYLER** Of Virginia.

### WHITE ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st *District*, ALFRED WEBB, of Rutherford County,
2nd " ANDERSON MITCHELL, of Wilkes.
3rd " W. J. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg.
4th " JOHN GILES, of Rowan.
5th " JOHN L. LESEURE, of Rockingham.
6th " JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.
7th " JOHN D. TOOMER, of Cumberland.
8th " JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9th " CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10th " WILLIE PERRY, of Franklin.
11th " WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12th " JOHN L. BAILEY, of Pasquotank.
13th " J. O'K. WILLIAMS, of Beaufort.
14th " BLOUNT COLEMAN, of Lenoir.
15th " JEREMIAH PEARSALL, of Duplin.

☞ We respectfully request of Postmasters in the Western part of the State to forward us the result of the election in the different counties, as soon after the day of election as possible.

### TO THE POLLS!—TO THE POLLS!

At the August election, we beat the Van Buren party in North Carolina more than 5000 votes. This was a noble beginning and glorious triumph; but let the sons of liberty remember that they have the main battle yet to fight; the Van Burenites are in the field again,—all are active from the Regency in Raleigh, down to the drill-sergeants in every county,—it is their last effort—it is now life or death with them, and they will spare no pains, artifice or scheme, to succeed. Let the Whigs therefore not be idle,—let no man slumber on his post, the enemy is abroad and every man should be wide awake—If the Whigs will but do their duty, be active and zealous our victory is certain,—not merely by *five thousand*, but by *ten thousand votes majority*. To the polls then freemen, to the polls!—let no man stay away, or be luke-warm. In times of war, the soldier who deserts his standard in the hour of battle, is a coward and all the world despise him:—So in a great civil contest like the present, when the constitution and liberty are in danger, the freeman who lags back, or stands off, who withholds his vote, and influence, is unworthy the blessing of freedom!—to the polls, then Freemen on the 10th of November, and let the world see that you know your rights, and knowing, will maintain them!

☞ The State Legislature and Congress will meet shortly, and of both these bodies, an important session is expected—particularly our State Legislature, as the ensuing will be the first session under the new Constitution. And as every man wishes to be informed of the acts and doings of his Agents, we inform all who wish to subscribe, that the paper can be had for $1 during the session of the Legislature and Congress. Those who wish to subscribe, will please send in their names soon. We shall give the reports of the proceeding in full regularly.

☞ Ohio has certainly gone for Harrison. A majority of members to Congress of the Whig stamp have been elected; but owing to the party arrangement of representation in the State Legislature, by the Van Buren Legislature last winter they have a majority in that body of 3 or 4.

*Journal of Public Morals.*—We have received two or three numbers of papers bearing the above title, published in New York City, by the *American Moral Reform Society*. So discreetly is this Journal conducted, that unless one reads very closely, and observes the whole tenor of the matter which it contains, they would be apt to give the paper their entire approval. We were upon the eve of sitting down to give it a complimentary notice, from the cursory view we had given it, when our eye fell upon a small editorial paragraph to agents, indicating in plain terms, that it was from the hands, and conducted by the same influence, which keeps up the "Emancipator," that poisonous engine of Abolition fanaticism. This was enough; we threw by the vile thing with indignation, and now warn the people to be on their guard; when these vile conspirators against our peace and happiness, cannot make their approach openly and boldly to destroy you, they come to you under the garb of Religion—to first allay your fears, enlist for them your religious sympathies and prejudices, and then strike the fatal blow. It is positively becoming necessary for the people of the South to examine rigidly, every paper, pamphlet, or book emanating from the North before admitting it into their families.

Dr. Henry, a celebrated Chemist, and the author, we believe, of a Treaties on Chemistry, which has been much used in this country—the newspapers do not mention whether it is Dr. Henry, the father or the son of the same name,—committed suicide in the chapel attached to his own house, near Manchester, England. He committed the fatal act by shooting himself with a pistol, while in a state of mental derangement.

We mentioned in our last that Mr. Gorostiza the Mexican Minister had left Washington on his return to Mexico. It is generally *supposed*, for the government leaves us wholy in the dark on this subject, that Mr. G. has taken this step in consequence of the continued occupation of Texas by United States troops. Others however assert that the reason is of a private nature—none other than the fact, that if he remain he must pay his salary out of his own pocket, for it is said that the Mexican Government does not pay any salaries to its ministers after they have left home.

### FOREIGN VOTES.

One of the most alarming signs of the times for the safety of American Liberty, is the fact that whole ship loads of Foreign paupers, from European Despotisms; are almost daily landing in our Northern cities. Last week we published an article from a New York paper, giving a description of the scene which took place on the occasion of the landing of a cargo of Irish paupers—they were refused admission to land, by the Custom House officer, until they would declare to vote for Mr. Van Buren for President, which they eagerly did, at the top of their lungs. These creatures are generally the outpourings of the prisons, penitentiaries, poorhouses, and hospitals of Europe, the outlaws and paupers of the old world, and being raised under oppression and despotism, they have an instinctive leaning to the side of power; and it has been observed and remarked by every intelligent and honest man at all conversant with the state of parties, in the Northern cities that these swarms of idle, ignorant, bigotted, vice-stained foreigners, almost universally attach themselves to the cause of Mr. Van Buren—this is the reason and the only reason, why Van Buren has been able ever to carry the city of New-York, he has done it by the aid of Foreign votes,

We call the attention of the render to the following article from a Philadelphia paper:—

### FOREIGN VOTES.

We are beset by hordes of foreigners, many of them the scrapings of European prisons and pauper-houses, many mere ferocious and turbulent barbarians, who know nothing of our institutions, and care nothing for them, beyond the power to control them for their own benefit. The whole of these are from the British Empire; the first being the convicts and paupers of England, the second the oppressed and uncivilized, and therefore degraded Irish. How are these people to know any thing of our institutions! In their own country, they know nothing of their own, excepting their power to oppress. Consequently their only ideas of government relate to its severities, and their only ideas of liberty relate to exemption from authority. With them, government and tyranny are synonymous.

Our institutions are said, by some, to be the simplest in the world, and consequently within the comprehension of any body, of children, of foreigners who can understand our language, and read our constitutions and laws. But is this view of them correct? We believe them to be the most complicated institutions in the world, and therefore least within the comprehension of ordinary minds, especially if nurtured under institutions of a different character. This complication is one of their excellencies; for in proportion to this very complication, do they recede from despotism. Free Governments are not those where every man can act according to his own pleasure; for such Governments are anarchy, or no government at all. Neither are free Governments those where the pleasure of one is the sole regulator; for such governments are despotisms. Free Governments are those where men are prevented from doing harm to each other, while at liberty to do good; and as the modes of doing harm are numerous, equally numerous and complicated must be the modes of preventing it.—This secret of restraining evil and permitting good, has been discovered only in complicated political machinery; in numerous checks and balances; in an equilibrium of contrary forces.

The simplest Government is a despotism. There the will of one is the law. That one is the legislature, the judiciary, and the executive. He makes the laws, interprets and applies them, and puts them in force. Can any thing be more simple! At the same time, can any thing be less safe for the subject? The despot makes the law, accuses the subject for violating it, decides the meaning of the law, upon the question of fact whether it has been violated or not, prescribes the punishment, which generally extends to life, and puts the law in force.—Here is the most fearful simplicity, and doubtless within the comprehension of every European pauper, convict, or barbarian. Such is the Government of Mahometanism wherever it exists. The Government of Prussia is also despotic. The King makes the laws. But when once made, they remain the laws till altered by certain and regular formalities, and are to be expounded, applied and enforced by responsible agents. This Government approaches much nearer to freedom than that of Turkey, precisely because a more complicated machinery intervenes between the sovereign and the subject.

The freest monarchy in Europe is England, it being virtually a republic. But who shall analyze and explain its manifold complications? Certainly none of the children of vice or ignorance whom she sends here are to manage ours.—*Phila. Gazette.*

### To the Freemen of Rowan County.

Whereas, at a meeting of the Whigs from different parts of the State of North Carolina, which assembled in Raleigh on the 22nd Dec., we were appointed a Committee of Vigilance for this County. To further the great objects proposed, we submit the following views to our fellow-citizens:

On the 10th of November is to be held the most important election that has ever taken place in this country since we have been a free people. The question is now to be decided whether the people are to continue to choose their own Chief Magistrate, or whether he is to beimposed on the country by caucus dictation;—the question is also to be decided whether the Government was made for the benefit of the whole people, or for a few greedy office-holders. In a word, Fellow-Citizens, the present election may decide the fate of this government If Martin Van Buren should be elected we may expect a continuance of that system which is introducing so much extravagance and corruption in the Government, but if we defeat him, we may hope to see the Government restored to what our forefathers intended it to be. It ought to be the policy of the government to collect no more money by taxes from the people than what is absolutely necessary to support it; but this is not now the case. Owin gto the existing revenue laws, there will be fully 40 millions of dollars in the public Treasury on the 1st day of January next, over and above what is necessary to support the Government. The last Congress foresaw this, and passed an act to divide out among the States the surplus whatever it may be. This was just, for, as the money was collected out of the people's pockets, the Government having no use for it, certainly it ought to be paid back to the people;—*but Martin Van Buren thinks otherwise, and accordingly he was opposed to passing the act, and is opposed to distributing the money.*—Should he be elected, there is great cause to fear that he will fall upon some scheme to prevent the money from being distributed. Already, we see that his tool, Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, has written a letter declaring that in certain events the money will be withheld, and not distributed among the States. If, then we wish to preserve the Government in its purity,—if we wish to see the taxes reduced to the just and reasonable wants of the Government, if we wish the surplus in the Treasury distributed among the States,—we must rally to the polls on the 10th of November, and defeat Martin Van Buren, and his supporters.

Fellow-Citizens. A local question has been made and is now acted on in the Northern States which deeply affects us of the South. We are denounced and excluded from the offices of the country because of the institution of Slavery amongst us. Martin Van Buren owes no small portion of his support to the prejudice existing againts us at the north on this account. The Hon. Hugh L. White is the *only* candidate for the Presidency, of the Slave holding States, and it seems to be our duty on the principles of self defence to support him.

Free-men of Rowan,—at the August election you did nobly,—you took the lead of all other counties in the State, and gave a larger vote against the Van Buren candidate for Governor, than any other county—the whigs throughout the State every where cried, huzza for old Rowan!—and gave us much praise, and honor for our zeal in the cause of Liberty, and the Constitution. In the coming contest the eyes of the friends of liberty in every part of the state, are turned to patriotic old Rowan—let us not disappoint their expectations,—let us show them that the Free-men of Rowan know their rights, and will always stand forth to support them. On the 10th of November, let no man stay away from the polls,—but rally to the ground, and not only vote himself, but encourage all others to vote. Between this and the day of election let every man stir up his neighbors and stimulate and encourage all to turn out. If we do this Rowan will still go ahead. She will still call forth the applause of the Whigs and the gratitude of the friends of liberty every where? In August we gave a majority of 1525—this was well done, but we can do better; if all the Freemen of Rowan turn out, our majority in November will be *two thousand votes.*—To the polls then, men of Rowan, to the polls, and record your votes for White and Tyler.

THOMAS G. FOLK,
JOHN CLEMENT,
ASHBEL SMITH,
J. C. JONES,
BURTON CRAIGE.
} Committee of Vigilance.

October 31, 1836.

*Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road.*—The following from the Columbia Telescope, of the 29th ultimo, gives a very flattering prospect of the ultimate success of this great national enterprize.

All the places in the State at which subscriptions were to be taken, are not yet heard from. We have ascertained as follows:

| | SHARES | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|
| Charleston, | 15,000 | $1,500,000 |
| Columbia, about | 4,300 | 430,000 |
| Abbeville, | 550 | 55,000 |
| Stateburg, | 365 | 36,500 |
| Fairfield, | 1902 | 190,200 |
| Chester, | 720 | 72,000 |
| Cheraw, | 206 | 20,600 |
| Laurens, | 1260 | 126,000 |
| Newberry, | 1370 | 137,000 |
| Lexington, | 125 | 12,500 |
| | | $2,510,800 |
| All other places in the State, we conjecture | | $500,000 |

We most warmly congratulate the State upon the worthy spirit which her citizens have displayed, and which has now rendered certain the success of this great enterprize. Doubtless the other States concerned will have subscribed the remainder of the capital, or perhaps much more. Whatever they may have done, be it much or little, we take it for granted that the Legislature of this State will add the sum required to make the South Carolina subscription amount to four millions of dollars.

The lists of subscriptions are now to be ferwarded to a central commission, composed of Wade Hampton, David L. Swain, John Williams, Wm. Dickson, and R. P. Letcher, who are to meet at Knoxville on the 7th November, ascertain the whole number of shares taken and make the result known. If 40,000 shares shall have been subscribed (amounting to four millions of dollars,) then the Company shall be regarded as formed, and the central Commission are to publish a declaration to that effect, and at the same time to appoint a time for the Stockholders to meet at Knoxville, in person by Proxy, to elect Directors and organize the company. Should it appear that $4,000,000 have not been subscribed, then the central Commission are to direct the Books to be re-opened, and to be kept open till the 1st January next, when if the requisite amount shall not be subscribed, the Charters will be forfeited.

We have not learned the amount of stock subscribed at any place of opening Books in this State, except Ashville, Buncombe county; at that place 412 shares were taken. Lincoln county we believe has subscribed liberally—one individual taking one hundred shares.

### RAIL ROAD MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, a number of citizens in the county of Rowan, forks of the Yadkin, met at Mocksville, the 22nd of October, 1836, and organized themselves by appointing Nathan Chaffin, sen., Chairman, and Burgess Garner, Secretary, whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That Thomas McNeely, Esq., Giles W. Pearson, Esq., A. G. Carter Esq., Nathan Chaffin, sen., Nathaniel B. Taylor, Col. Caswell Harben, Doct. Francis Williams, John Dismukes, Alexander Smoot, Esq., Joseph Haines, Esq., Burgess Garner, Esq., Capt. Drury Peeples, Thomas Rutledge, Roland Crump, and Gen. Jas. Cook be appointed delegates to attend a meeting of delegates from those sections of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, interested in a Rail Road from the Yadkin River, to Wilkesborough, which is to convene in Wilkesborough on the last Monday in October, instant, to take into consideration the measures necessary and proper, to effect that most desiable object.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman cause the proceedings of this meeting to be published in the Salisbury papers.

NATHAN CHAFFIN, Chairman.
Burgess Garner, Secretary.

### AMOS KENDALL AND HIS HIRELINGS.

We learn from the Lexington Intelligencer that Hocker, the infamous Hocker, T. P. Moore's Hocker, scoundrel Hocker, who ran away with the Lincoln county poll-books in 1833, has been appointed Postmaster at Stanford in this State. This most shameful appointment shows what the country has to expect from Amos Kendall's administration of the Post Office Department. It shows that he is determined to make that Department a political engine, and that no instrument is too vile to be used for the accomplishment of his most nefarious purpose. Who of our fellow-citizens can have confidence in the mails when the post offices are tenanted by such villains as Hocker! Who can wonder that letters and Bank notes are daily stolen in their passage from place to place, and that the population of the penitentiaries is continually multiplying, when the mails are put in charge of such miscreants as the poll-book thief of Lincoln county?

*Louisville Journal.*

### A PORTRAIT.

One of the best portraits ever taken was that of Martin Van Buren by Alexander H. Everett, when the latter professed Whiggism.

"His little, narrow, sordid soul is at home in the little intrigues, the little, miserable, mischievous monkey tricks that may be supposed to decide questions in a council of chambermaids."

It is a master-piece. The artist is now one of the crack Democrats of the party—regularly nominated for Congress—and is, we understand, in high favor at that palace—the General having forgiven all the renegade's bitter rivelings in consideration of his having become a Van Burenite. We almost wish Everett may get into Congress, only for the pleasure of seeing an apostate Yankee cut up. He may prepare himself to be flayed alive.

*Washington Sun.*

The national Gazette tells the following anecdote:

Mr. Van Buren said to a lady, that the President was the greatest man that ever appeared in this country or in any other, in any age of the world. The lady said, I shall tell the President what you think of him. "Do not, I pray you," said Mr. Van Buren, "for the President cannot bear to hear of his own praise." The lady however tho't otherwise, and made the communication. The President, striking his hands together with, passionate emotion—"Ah!; said he "*Van Buren Loves me.*"

"Too—too seducing Van! As Mrs. Hardcastle says of her darling Tony, 'He would beguile the bird from the tree!"

*From the Wilmington Advertiser.*

### STEAM PACKET WILLIAM GIBBONS.

In our last we noticed the reported loss of this Vessel while on her way from New York to Charleston. Since then confirmatory accounts have come to hand. A gentleman, who was a Passenger on board and whom we saw a day or two since has given us some particulars regarding the Wreck and the cause of it. It was on Monday the 10th inst. close to the New Inlet, thirty miles North Hatteras, when the Atmosphere was *entirely clear*, and *scarcely a breath of wind stirring*. There were on board one hundred and fifty passengers, among them about forty Ladies and Children.—She first struck on the south end of Boddies Island in about five feet water, where she remained two hours, when, by the greatest exertions she was got ton off, the current setting strongly in through the Inlet swept her partly through upon a ledge of sand, when she stuck fast in four feet water. The Passengers then commenced making their retreat to the shore, and finally succeded in getting upon a small Island about six miles distant, but found no food, nor even shelter, except a small Fish-hut. Here they remained, almost without sustenance, until Wednesday afternoon, when by means of Fishing Smacks and Boats they got to Chickamacomico Island inhabited by Wreckers and Fishermen. Here they were compelled to stay four or five days longer before means could be obtained for reaching the Main.

Our Informant further states that there, is strong ground for the supposition, that the wreck of the Boat was the result of a preconcerted scheme of some of the officers and crew. Many circumstances which occurred after the loss, furnished stroug confirmation to the Passengers of this opinion.—One among many others, was the simultaneous robbery, by the crew and some of the officers, of the Passengers Trunks, from which money to a large amount was taken together Watches, Jewelry &c. Those who were suspected of this most atrocious villany, had found thier way to Norfolk in the Yawl of the Steam boat thence they proceeded North.

The Boat has since bilged, and is now in possession of the Wreckers.

### Altar of Hymen.

"Beside the nuptial fountain bright,
"The bard of Eden sings—
"Young Love like constant lamp will light,
"And wave his purple wings."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this town, on the 1st instant, by Ashbel Smith, Esq., Mr. JAMES HUGHS Jr. to Miss DELANEY PULLUM, daughter of Mr. Loderick B. Pullum of Davidson county.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this county, on the 17th ultimo, Mrs. MARY, consort of Joseph J. Sparks, in the 38 year of her age.

The deceased had been afflicted for a number of years with the consumption, which she bore with patience and submission to the will of God. For a number years she was a faithful member of the Episcopal Church.

But the time of her probation having expired, she cherfully resigned herself to the will of God, and is now doubtless in the full enjoyment of the Kingdom of Heaven.

## NEW HOPE FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE Winter Session of this School will commence on the second Monday of November next, under the care of Miss Emily Alden, of Enfield, Connecticut, whose experience and high qualifications render her capable of instructing young Ladies in the higher branches of Literature.

She will make it her principal business to promote the improvement of all who may be placed under her superintendence, both in a moral and intellectual sense. She is in possession of recommendations from Principals of Seminaries, both of Hartford and Enfield.

**Terms of Admission for 5 Months.**

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, $5 00
Geography, English Grammar and Composition, $9 00
History, Natural, Moral, and Intellectual Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Logic, Rhetoric, Geometry and Algebra, $10 00

NEEDLE WORK AND PAINTING EXTRA CHARGES.

The school will be divided into two sessions of five months each.

Boarding in respectable families at $5 per month, and Books furnished at Philadelphia cost.

Oak Forest, November 5th, 1836. 4t

## NOTICE.

ON the 17th of November next, will be sold in Lincoln County, four miles above Beattiesford, at the late residence of Benjamin Cornelius, dec'd., A VALUABLE PLANTATION, belonging to said deceased.

**Nine Likely and Valuable NEGROES,**

**Two Horses, Sheep, Geese, Wheat, also, Corn, Fodder, and Cotton,** and a number other articles. Terms made known on day of sale.

ALSO

Between 300 & 400 acres of LAND, lying on the Catawba River, in Lincoln county, equal if not superior to any Lands in this country. persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine before the day of sale.

WILLIAM CORNELIUS, Adm'r.
October 15, 1836. —ts—

NEW, CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

## *Fall and Winter Goods.*

**WATSON & ELLIOTT**

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends, and the public, that they are now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and handsome

## Stock of Goods,

suited to the Fall and Winter trade, bought on the most reasonable terms for cash, and all of a quality suited for the consumption of this section of the country. Their stock consists in part of the following leading articles, viz:

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

## DRY GOODS,

Embracing Superfine and Fine CLOTHS, SILKS, and MERINOES, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c.,

**Hard-Ware. Cutlery, Crockery, Queens-Ware, Groceries, Candies, &c. &c.,**

and every other article usually kept in Stores in this part of the country. They assure all who feel a desire to purchase bargains, that if they will give them a call, they shall not be disappointed, as they are determined to sell as low as any other merchants.

The subscribers would tender their most sincere thanks to the generous public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them since they commenced business, and hope by punctuality, and keeping a choice stock of Goods, to merit a continuance of the same.

N. B. Country Produce of every description bought at the highest market price in exchange for Goods. WATSON & ELLIOTT.
November 5, 1836. t—f

**State of North Carolina,**
CABARRUS COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, October Sess. 1836.*

John Still, Jun'r. vs. Eli Winecoff, } Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Eli Winecoff, is not an inhabitant of this State, where upon it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for said defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus at the Court House, in Concord, on the 3rd Monday in January next to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Witness, Kiah P. Harris, Clerk of said Court, at Concord, the 3rd Monday of October 1836, and the 61st year of Independence.

KIAH P. HARRIS, C. C. C.
November 5th 1836.—Price adv. $3 16¼

**An Apprentice Wanted,**

A YOUTH, from the age of 12 to 16 years would be taken as an apprentice to the Sign and Ornamental Painting Business, if application be made soon. None but a youth of steady habits, and good moral character need make application.

Apply to JOHN W. RAINEY.
Salisbury N. C., Novr 5, 1836.

## *FOR SALE.*

1,000 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 Pieces Dundee Bagging,
30 Hhds. Sugar,
60 Brls. do.
130 Bags Prime Green Coffee,
20 Hhds. Molasses,
5,000 Lbs. Bale-Rope. Apply to
D. L. McKAY,
October 22, 1836. 4t Cheraw, S. C.

## House and Lots

### FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling her HOUSE AND LOTS in the town of Salisbury. The property lies on main-street, North of the Court-house, on the corner of the third square, and embraces two front town Lots under good improvement, on which is a dwelling house, Smoke-house, Stables, &c. and an excellent Garden. Being desirous of removing to the West, the undersigned will sell the above property on very moderate terms.—Terms, Cash. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to Mr. Samuel Reeves, who is authorized to make sale.

ELIZABETH FROHOCK.

September 3, 1836. —6—

## More Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber informs those having Negroes for sale, that he is still in the business, and is desirous of purchasing a large number, for which he will at all times give the highest cash prices. Persons wishing to sell would do well to give him notice before they do sell.

Letters on this subject, directed to Salisbury, N. C., will meet with prompt attention.

ROBERT HUIE.

N. B. Mr. John Jones, my Agent, will at all times be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte, prepared to make purchases. All letters addressed to him at Charlotte will be promptly attended to. R. H.

Salisbury, June 11, 1836.—tf

## Blanks--Blanks!

A SUPPLY of the following BLANKS is kept constantly on hand and for sale at This Office; and Blanks of any other description desired by officers, will be furnished promptly when called for:

Marriage Licences;

Constables' Warrants; do. Executions; Casas, and Case Goods; Delivery Bonds.

Deeds of Conveyance; Sherriff's Deeds.

Superior Court Writs; do. Subpœnas; do. Executions; do. Witness Tickets.

County Court Writs; do. Subpœnas; do. Executions; do. Witness Tickets.

Juror Tickets; Letter of Administration; Letters Testamentary; Aministration Bonds; Venditioni Exponas; Writs of Fieri Facias; Scire Facias; Scire Facias against Execution; Injunctions to stay Proceedings; Guardian Bonds; Prosecution Bonds; Constables' Bonds; Bastardy Bonds; Apprentice Indentures; Writs of Attachment; Writs of Ejectment; Entry Takers' Warrants, (for entering vacant land); Bail Bonds; Jury Presentments; Commissions to take Depositions, NOTES OF HAND, &c., with many other Blanks in general use in this State, all of which will be sold cheap.

Salisbury, August, 1836.

## Who will go to Texas?

MAJOR J. H. HARRY, of Lincolnton, has been authorized by me, with the consent of Major-General HUNT, an agent in the Western Counties of North Carolina, to receive and enroll **Volunteer Emigrants for Texas,** and will conduct such as may wish to emigrate to that Republic, about the 1st of October next, at the expense of the Republic of Texas.

J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON,
Brig. Gen. of the Texian Army.

Lincolnton, Sept. 3, 1836.

## FRESH PATENT DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale at THIS OFFICE, the following Invaluable Patent Drugs and Medicines, viz:

BOON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND ANTI-BILIOUS VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,

Which if taken in time will prevent Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Spleen, Ague and Fever, and is decidedly the best medicine yet discovered for that scourge Dyspepsia, that has unstrung the nerves and prostrated the most vigorous in our land.—They relieve Costiveness, Head-Ache, Dry Tongue, Shortness of Breathing, Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, Drowsiness, Restlessness, which will secure comfortable sleep at night. If taken with calomel, they will prevent any bad effects from that mineral.

PRICE, $1,25 PER BOTTLE.

☞ MONTAGUE'S BALM; ☜
AN INDIAN CURE *for* TOOTH-ACHE.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American Public. Arrangements have been made to supply agents in all the principal cities and towns of the U. States, so as to place it within the reach of those suffering, and likely to suffer, with the most harrassing of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief.—It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent, and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons, in various sections of the country, that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods.

H. R. MONTAGUE.

Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 25, 1836.—ts

☞ A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE. PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.

## Increased Expedition!

From Baltimore to Blakely, N. C., IN TWENTY-SIX HOURS.

### Great Northern and Southern Line of Travelling,

*Via. Washington City, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Raleigh, &c.*

ON and after the fifteenth day of October next, travellers from N. York and Philadelphia, reaching Washington by Railroad, will be forwarded immediately by the Steamboat to Potomac Creek, and thence by Stages and the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad cars to Richmond, Virginia, which place they will reach at 10½ o'clock A. M., leaving Richmond immediately, they will arrive at Petersburg to dinner, and at the termination of the Petersburg Railroad, on the Roanoke, at 8 o'clock P. M.; whence they will be forwarded by the expeditious lines of J. H. Avery & Co., Halifax, Tarborough, Warrenton, Raleigh, Fayetteville, Columbia, S. C., Augusta, &c.

Returning, the Stages from the South will reach Blackely Depot (the termination of the Petersburg Railroad) at 4 o'clock P. M., Petersburg at 9 P. M., Richmondat 2 A. M., the next morning, and Washington City in time for the afternoon train of Cars to Baltimore—making the trip each way, between Baltimore and Blakely, on the Roanoke, in the unprecedented time of *twenty-six hours.*

The above line is connected throughout, and connects at Hick's Ford, with the Boydton, Danville, and Salisbury line, and Northern and Southern travellers are guarantied against detention at any point on the route between Baltimore and Augusta

THE PROPRIETORS.

☞ The Raleigh Star and Register, Fayetteville Observer, Columbia (S. C.) Telescope, and Augusta Courier, will publish the above 6 times and send their accounts to this office for payment.

*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Sept. 26. 6t.

## $100 Reward!

STOLEN OR RUNAWAY, from the subscriber, on the 29th August, a negro man named JACOB. Said negro is about 6 feet high, and about 22 years old. I have no doubt he has made for Georgia, as he stated that he had been persuaded to go there, and intended doing so.

I will pay one hundred dollars for the delivery of said boy to me, at Sandy Grove, Chatham county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again. ALSON GRAY.

Sandy Grove, Chatham co., Oct. 1, 1836—6t.

☞ The Augusta, Ga. Sentinel will publish the above advertisement 3 times, and forward the account to the subscriber at Sandy Grove, Chatham co., N. C., for payment. A. H.

## To Business Men.

THE Proprietor of "THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN," thankful to a generous Public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon his establishment, in the way of Advertising, Job Printing, and the sale of Blanks, &c., would state, that the paper now having a wider circulation (principally in the Western Counties of North Carolina) than it has ever had, Merchants and other business men wishing to communicate with the public, would find it greatly to their advantage to advertise in its columns. The terms of Advertising are very cheap—50 cents per square for the first insertion and 33½ cents for each continuance. Every kind of

**JOB PRINTING,**
SUCH AS
**Handbills, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Labels, Tickets, Blanks, Way-Bills,**

And every thing else in that line, will be executed in a very superior manner, with expedition, and on very moderate terms. Persons at a distance wishing to have Printing done, by forwarding their orders by mail, will have them as promptly and correctly attended to as if they were present in person; and the work carefully packed up and forwarded. Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables and others can at all times be supplied with BLANKS of every description generally used, printed on fine paper and the most approved forms. A considerable reduction will be made to those who purchase of us their regular supply of Blanks [July 9.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

## $5,000 FOR $4!

NORTH CAROLINA.
STATE LOTTERY

*To be Drawn on the popular Terminating Figure System,*

At Greensborough, N. on 29th Oct.

PRINCIPAL PRIZES,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | 5,000 | DOLLARS. |
| 1 Prize of | 5,000 | do. |
| 1 Prize of | 2,000 | do. |
| 1 Prize of | 2,000 | do. |
| 1 Prize of | 2,000 | do. |
| 10 Prizes of | 1,000 | do. |
| 10 Prizes of | 500 | do. |
| 10 Prizes of | 400 | do. |
| 10 Prizes of | 500 | do. |
| 10 Prizes of | 200 | do. |

Besides many of $100 $50, &c.

☞ Amounting in all to $180,000. ☜

Whole Tickets 4 dollars
Halves 2 dollars
Quarters 1 dollar.

A certificate for a package of 10 whole tickets will cost only $35. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion. To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, of WHEELER & BURNS,
At the Apothecary Store, Salisbury, N. C.

## THE TEXIAN STAR,
AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

*"Were it left for me to decide, whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate to prefer the latter."*—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

BELIEVING that the establishment of a press within the jurisdiction of TEXAS, would be a valuable auxiliary to the cause of independence, and being anxious to have a medium through which to communicate with the citizens of the United States, and funds being necessary for the establishment and maintenance of a press, those who may contribute but 25 cents, would aid in the diffusion of civil and religious liberty. A contribution of $5 will ensure the paper for one year, which will be published weekly or semi-weekly, as the amount of patronage shall determine. The columns of the STAR will contain accurate geographical and topographical information of the country, manners, customs, &c. of the republic of Texas and the adjacent states, and also of the different tribes of Indians—most or all of which information will be valuable to the citizens of the United States. In addition to which, it will detail the movements of the armies, and of the different battles; furnish a correct list of killed and wounded, together with the most important incidents which may occur; and those who distinguish themselves, shall receive in addition to the applause of the present generation, a more lasting memento through the Star, which, it will be the endeavor of the proprietor, to make worthy the title of History's text-book.

Major-General M. HUNT, being fully satisfied with the integrity of the publisher, and being solicitous for the success of the enterprise, has consented to lend his aid to the furtherance of the object. Those who may wish to contribute, can do so, personally, or by mail, post paid, to Gen. Hunt, or any one of the leaders of emigrants under his command, who are authorised to receipt for the same; or when money is raised, by contribution or subscription of one or more, it may be placed in the deposite banks, at the following places, subject to the order of Gen. Hunt, or one of his authorized officers, to wit: Charleston, Norfolk, New York, Nashville, Memphis, Louisville, and New Orleans.

If a sufficient number of subscribers should not be obtained, (of which there is little doubt,) the money will be appropriated in the same manner as other donations, but subject to withdrawal by the donors.

The Star will be edited by an association of gentlemen, competent to the task.

Persons will be particular in writing their names and that of their post office, legibly, so that no mistake shall occur.

Since the prospectus of the "Texian Star" was first issued, the subscriber has received encouragement sufficient to ensure its publication. The first Number, it is expected, will be issued, before active hostilities shall have again commenced.

W. M. SAVAGE, Proprietor and Publisher.

P. S.—Remittances made (post paid,) to the subscriber, will be attended to, prior to the 15th September, or as above directed, previous to that date.

Oxford, Sept. 3, 1836. W. M. S.

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH to purchase FORTY or FIFTY NEGROES, for which I expect to pay liberal prices. Any person disposed to sell would do well to give me a call, either in person or by letter, which will at all times be punctually attended to.

SAMUEL REEVES.

Salisbury, July 9, 1836.—tf

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Joseph Pearson, dec'd., are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, all those interested will find me at the Store of Foard & Ellis, in the town of Salisbury on the Tuesday of November court. JOHN FORD, Agent.

October 22, 1836, 2p.

## Apprentices Wanted.

TWO OR THREE Boys, from the age of 14 to 16, will be taken as apprentices to the Tailoring Business in an establishment in this place if application be made soon. None others but boys of good moral character, and industrious habits need apply Application can be made to the Editor of this paper.

Oct. 22, 1836. tf.

## D. L. McKAY,
**(Cheraw, South-Carolina,)**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has purchased the interest of Mr. Augustus P. Lacoste, in the

***Stock of Groceries, &c.,***

formerly owned by Lacoste & McKay, and that he continues the business on his own account.

In a few days he will remove to the New Store, now erecting, (two doors above the old stand,) where will at all times be found a first rate stock of

**Groceries and Staple Goods.**

He still continues the Boating business on Pee Dee River and will make liberal advances on all kinds of country produce left for shipment.

All persons purchasing or selling in this market will do well to call and examine for themselves.

Cheraw, October 22, 1836, 6t

## *FOR SALE,*

1,000 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 Pieces Dundee Bagging,
30 Hdds. Sugar,
60 Brls. do.
100 Bags Prime Green Coffee,
30 Hhds. Molasses,
5,000 Coils Bale-Rope. Apply to

D. L. McKAY,
October 22, 1836. 4t *Cheraw, S. C.*

## ☞ NOTICE. ☜

THIS is to inform the public in general that there is no co-partership existing between the subscribers at this time, nor has there been since the first day of January last. H. W. CONNER.
R. W. LONG.

June 25, 1836. t—f

## Charlotte Fall Races.

THE annual Fall Races over the Charlotte Course, will commence on Wednesday the 16th of November next, free for any horse, mare, or gelding in the United States, on complying with the rules of the turf. 1st day, a sweepstakes for 3 year old colts—to name and close the evening before the race—two or more to make a race.

By order of the Club,
WM. S. NORMENT, Sec'y.

Oct. 20, 1836. —3w

## *Wrapping Paper*

For Sale at THIS OFFICE.

## A Valuable Tract of Land

### For Sale!

I NOW offer for sale my Tract of Land lying on the North Yadkin, on the main road leading from Salem to Statesville, containing about

**426 ACRES,**

There is a good TAN-YARD, and also a Dwelling House, with all the necessary buildings for a farmer—and all in good repair. This is a fine stand for a

**Store-House, and House of Entertainment.**

The situation is healthy—*Water good.* Any person who may wish to purchase this plantation would do well to examine the same, and in so doing inducements sufficient will be offered to prompt any one to purchase. Col. Caswell Harbin, of Mocksville, will act as my agent in the sale of the above property, who is authorised to give title upon the purchaser complying with the terms.

JAMES M'COMBS.

September 17, 1836. 3m

## Wanted,

ONE or two good *JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,* who can come well recommended.—To such, constant employment and good wages will be given, by application to the subscribers at Mocksville. MERONEYS & BAILEY.

May 7, 1836. t—f

## BENJAMIN FRALEY,
**TAILOR,**

HAS just received the latest fashions from New York and Philadelphia, imported from London and Paris. He continues to carry on the above business at THE LARGE BRICK ROW, Salisbury, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Tailoring in a very superior style, durable and fashionable, and warranted to fit well. All orders from a distance will be most faithfully executed, agreeable to order or promise. All kinds of cutting will be done by him on short notice. ☞ He still continues to act as Agent for some of the most fashionable Tailors of New York and Philadelphia, therefore any Tailors wishing instruction in the art of Cutting can be instructed by calling on Benjamin Fraley, Salisbury, at the large Brick Row.

## WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE
## OINTMENT,

**For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.**

*Can now be obtained of the patentee, at the office of the Raleigh Register.*

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 8, 1836.

RALEIGH, September 1, 1836

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dropt off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by amputation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent, for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

**New and Fashionable Assortment of JEWELLERY.**

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a very fine assortment of **Watches, Jewellery, &c. &c.**

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gold Lever Watches.
Do. do. Silver do. do.
English, French, and Swiss do.
Fine Gold Fob Chains, Seals, and Keys.
Shell and Tip Music Boxes.
A very rich assortment of Breast-pins, Ear-rings, and Finger-rings.
Silver, Plated, and Jett Belt Buckles.
A large assortment of silver Spectacles, with concave, dividing, green, and double glasses.
Silver Combs and Butter-knives.
Silver Fruit Knives and Thimbles.
Do. Pencils and Tooth Picks.
A very superior assortment of Razors made by Rogers, Shepherd, and Wade & Butcher.
Also Rogers', Shepherd's, Wade & Butcher's Dirk, Pocket, and Pen Knives.
Fine Plated and Paper Castors and Candle-sticks.
German Silver, Table, Desert, and Tea-spoons, warranted superior to silver, and cheaper.
Together with Purses, Steel Chains, Keys, and Fine Pistols.

He invites the People to call and see his assortment. Those living at a distance will have their orders filled on as good terms as if they were present JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, N. C, May 14, 1836. 6m

## NOTICE.

THE MAGISTRATES of Rowan county, are hereby notified to attend at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday of next County Court (it being the 22nd day of November next,) for the purpose of appointing a Sheriff in place of Fielding Slater, dec'd. JOHN GILES, Clerk C. C.

October 15, 1836.

## NOTICE.

THERE will be application made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina to erect a new County out of a part of Rowan, that part known as the Forks of the Yadkin.

MANY CITIZENS.

Sept. 17, 1836.

## The Emporium of Fashion,
**EXCHANGE ROW.**

*Fayetteville Street, nearly opposite the Post Office.*

The subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening an entire new stock of

**FALL & WINTER GOODS,**

Embracing Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour and quality. These goods have been selected by the proprietor in person, and he can confidently recommend them to his friends and customers. Members of the Legislature, and others visiting the city, would do well to call and examine his stock, before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell cheap.

Among his goods, may be found

**CLOTHS,**
Extra sup. Blue, Black, Wool dyed,
do do do Plain
" " Blue "
" " Brown "
Golden do "
" Greene
Rifle do and
Invisible do
Roman Purple
Napoleon Violet
Mohair and
Pilot

**CASSIMERES,**
Plain Blue Double Milled,
do Black do do
do Single do
Leopold Cords
Pulaski do
Polynesian do
Zebra Plaids
Clouded do
Stripes of various kinds,
Buff Cashmerett
Striped & plaid satinett

**VESTINGS.**
Rich Fig. Silk Velvet
Brocade do
Medley do
Sup. Plain Black
Black Sattin
Blue do
Plaid Mohair
Cora English Silk
Buff Velencha
Plaid Schalley

Together with a general assortment of Sinnant's celebrated stocks; suspenders; shirt collars, and bosoms ruffled and plain: silk, marine, and lamb's wool shirts; money belts; India rubber straps and many other things kept by Merchant Tailors too tedious to enumerate.

I have in my employ first rate Northern workmen, and can assure those who are disposed to patronize me, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction.

Cloths made to fit, or no charge.

I take this method of returning my acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me, and hope, by attention to business and constant desire to please, to merit future favors.

Orders from a distance will be attended to promptly.

THOS. M. OLIVER.

P.S. The latest London and American fashions just received. T. M. O.

## To Journeymen Tailors.

I will give Northern wages and constant employment to two first rate workmen of steady habits. None but the first chop need apply.

THOS. M. OLIVER.

Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1836. 4p.

## BLUM'S
CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA
## *ALMANACKS*
## FOR 1837,

JUST received and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

PRICE, 10 CENTS

## THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.....October 19, 1836.

| | Cents. | | Cents. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | 12½ a 15 | Molasses, | 75 |
| Brandy, apple, | 28 a 30 | Nails, | 10 |
| peach, | 45 a 50 | Oats, | 20 a 25 |
| Butter, | 12½ a | Pork, | 6@9 |
| Cotton, in seed, | a 350 | Sugar, brown, | 12½ a 15 |
| clean, | 12 a 15 | loaf, | 20 a 25 |
| Coffee, | 16 a 18 | Salt, | 1 00 |
| Corn, | 37½ a 40 | Tallow, | 10 a 12½ |
| Feathers, | a 30 | Tobacco, | 8 a 25 |
| Flour, | 700 a 800 | Wheat, (bushel) | a 125 |
| Flaxseed, | 100 | Whiskey, | 28 a 30 |

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 25

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....October 27.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | 16 a 17 | Iron, | 5½ a 6 |
| Brandy, peach, | 50 a 60 | Molasses, | 45 a 50 |
| apple, | 40 a 42 | Nails, cut, | 7½ a 8 |
| Beeswax, | 25 | Sugar, brown, | 10@12½ |
| Coffee, | 12½ a 14 | lump, | a 15 |
| Cotton, | 17 a 17½ | loaf, | 18 a 20 |
| Corn, | 65 a 70 | Salt, | 60 a 90 |
| Flaxseed, | 125 a 135 | Wheat, | 130 a 140 |
| Flour, | 850 a 950 | Whiskey, | 37½ a 40 |
| Feathers, | a 45 | Wool, | 20 a 25 |

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) October 24, 1836.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | 14 a 15 | Nails and Brads, | 8½ a 9 |
| Beeswax, | 20 a 18 | Sugar, brown | 12½ a 15 |
| Coffee, | 12½ a 16 | do. lump, | 14½ a 16 |
| Cotton, | 17½ a 17⅞ | do. loaf, | 16 a 18 |
| Corn, | 65 a 70 | Salt, per sack, | 3 00 |
| Flax-seed, | 100 a 120 | do. bushel, | 75 |
| Flour, country, | 800 a 900 | Cotton Bagging, | 16 a 30 |
| do. northern, | 00 a 00 | Bale Rope, | 12 a 14 |
| Feathers, | 40 a 45 | Wheat, | 100 |
| Iron, | 5 a 6 | Wool, | 16 a 18 |
| Molasses, | 45 a 55 | Whiskey, | 40 a 45 |

RATES OF EXCHANGE

*At the Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, at Cheraw*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Checks on New-York, | $100 | |
| For sums under | $100 | 1 00 |
| For sums of and over | 100 | 1 pr. ct. |
| Checks on Charleston, Columbia, and Fayetteville, for sums under | $200 | 50 cts. |
| " " | of $200 | ¼ pr. ct |

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....October 21, 1836.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | 13 a 16 | Lard, | 14 a 16 |
| Brandy, peach, | 75 a 87½ | Molasses, | 40 a 50 |
| apple, | 45 a 50 | Mackerel, | 850 a 900 |
| Beeswax, | 15 a 16 | Salt, in sacks, | 300 a 325 |
| Butter, | 25 a 30 | bushel, | 75 |
| Coffee, | 15 a 17 | Sugar, brown, | 12 a 14 |
| Corn, | 75 a 87½ | loaf & lump, | 18 a 22 |
| Cotton, | 18 a 18½ | Tallow, | 10 a 12 |
| Flour, | 100 a 1100 | Teas, | 112 a 150 |
| | | Whiskey, | 45 a 50 |